

The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—23 PER ANNUM } VOL. XXVII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

No. 3985 { GAZETTE TERMS FOR ADVERTISERS: For one inch and under, 2s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.
THE OPAIA
will sail for the above
port on Tuesday, 27th in-
stant, at noon. For freight
or passage apply to the master,
on board, or to
CAPTAIN CROFT.
Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE fast-sailing Schooner
BEAVER,
J. Cooper, master, having part
cargo engaged, will be quickly
dispatched. For freight or passage
apply to the master, on board, or to
THOMAS CROFT.
Commercial Wharf.

Note.—This fine vessel has very superior
cabin accommodations, particularly for ladies
or families.

**FOR MORETON BAY AND WIDE
BAY.**
THE fine schooner
SECRET,
Shoal, Master, being detained
for the cargo, accommodation will
positively sail this day, Saturday, 23rd instant
(wind and weather permitting).
For freight or passage apply to the Master,
on board, or to
THOMAS CROFT.
Commercial Wharf.

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.
THE favourite schooner
LIBERTY,
James Johnson, master,
will positively sail on Tues-
day morning next, wind and weather per-
mitting. Shippers and passengers are par-
ticularly informed that this vessel will sail
positively to the time.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain,
on board, at the Bethel Wharf, Brisbane-street,
or to
J. CURTIS.

FOR PORT ALBERT.
THE MIRANDA,
G. V. Bently, master,
will sail on Wednesday next,
at noon. For freight or
passage apply to the Master, on board, at the
Circular Quay; or to
SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.
February 22. 3676

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
THE well-known A1
passenger ship
DIANA,
J. R. Peake, commander,
expected about the end of the week, will be
despatched quickly, having nearly all her
cargo waiting to go on board. Passengers
equipped with beds, linen, and the best wines
and provisions. Separate staterooms for
ladies. For freight or passage apply to
M. M. BAYNE.
Post Office Packet Office,
489, George-street.

**THE PACKET BRIG
EMMA,**
FOR ROBERT TOWN,
AND
WILD IRISH GIRL
FOR ADELAIDE.

PASSENGERS are re-
quested to be on board
these vessels this night, as
they will positively sail to-
morrow morning, and parties who have shipped
cargo by them will confer a favour by passing
stamps, and sending in bills of lading before 11
o'clock, this day, (Saturday.)
JOHN MACNAMARA.
Queen-street.

FOR ROBERT TOWN.
THE fine first-class
schooner
UNION,
Davidson, master, 100 tons
burton, will commence taking in Monday,
and clear the following day.
For freight or passage, at a reasonable rate,
apply to
JAMES COOK.
February 22. 3617

FIRST ADELAIDE PACKET.
THE NOTED CLIPPER
PHANTOM,
has room for two cabins or
storage passengers, with
unrivalled accommodation. All freight must
be sent down at once to the Albion Wharf
(bottom of Market-street), to prevent dis-
patchment.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
February 16. 3236

FOR ADELAIDE.
A REGULAR TRADER.
THE fine first-class schooner
VELOCITY,
27½ tons, M. Davidson, com-
mander, will sail on Monday, 26th instant, at
noon, and will sail on the 2nd proximo. For freight
or passage apply to
JAMES COOK.
February 22. 3618

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
THE fine and re-
markably fast-sailing
Belgian ship
OCEANIE,
J. R. Peake, commander, will
sail for Auckland in a few days. For freight
or passage early application is necessary to
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point. 3106

FOR AUCKLAND.
(TO SAIL ON THE 1ST MARCH.)
THE NEW BRIG
MOA,
31 tons, Captain Norris, will
be ready to sail on Monday, 26th instant, at
noon, and will sail on the 2nd proximo. For freight
or passage apply to the Captain,
on board, or to
WILLIAM WRIGHT.
Lower Fort-street.

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS EX WILLIAM
AND MARY.**
THE Medical Inspection of
the passengers of this
vessel is a few days on board,
on Monday morning, 11 o'clock,
(wind and weather permitting.)
ISRAEL SOLOMON.

**FIRST PACKET FOR CALIFORNIA,
AND THE
SANDWICH ISLANDS.**
THE fine first-class clipper
built ship
BALMORAL,
356 tons register, G. Fryde, com-
mander, now on her second voyage. She has
commenced loading at the Circular Quay, and
will be full in a week; as two-thirds of her
cargo is ready for shipment, she will positively
proceed to sea on or before 7th March.
Parties proceeding to San Francisco and the
Sandwich Islands in this vessel will have the
advantage of the two excellent markets,
and arrive in the spring of the year,
thereby avoiding the hardship and
inconvenience of the rainy season, they
will meet with lodgings and house rent
at a moderate rate, or can at once proceed to the
diggings.
Mr. John Longstaff, who has just ar-
rived by the last vessel from California,
and the Sandwich Islands, returns in charge of the
BALMORAL,
and will afford every information to passengers
the number of which will be limited to 50.
Every attention will be paid to the
COMFORT OF MARRIED PEOPLE,
to whom a select part of the vessel will be set
aside.
THE PROVISIONS
will be on the most liberal scale, the best the
season can produce.
THE RATE OF PASSAGE
will be such as to enable the undersigned to
supply the passengers in a proper manner, and
thereby avoid discontent.
As only a limited number of passengers and
freight will be taken, early application is ne-
cessary to Mr. John Longstaff on board, or to
the undersigned at his Rooms, George-street,
adjoining the Post Office.
JOHN RICKARDS.
February 22. 3619

FIRST SHIP FOR CALIFORNIA.
CARRIES A SURBOUR.
THE splendid first-class
frigate-built ship
UNION,
1000 tons, William Henry
Cassidy, commander, loading in front of the
Custom House, Circular Quay.
This fine ship has most spacious, healthy
'tween decks, having upwards of eight feet
space from deck to deck.
Passengers for the Gold Country are invited
to come on board, and inspect her unrivalled
accommodation.
The after part of the 'tween decks is fitted
up for a superior class of passengers, with
enclosed berths, at a small advance on the
steage passage.
Ten days allowed for passengers to remain
on board at San Francisco.
Persons residing in the country can secure
berths, by sending a deposit to
CAPTAIN CAUSAR.
Circular Wharf;
Or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
P.S.—Passengers who have paid deposits
are requested to ship their goods, as the ship
is fast filling up. 3623

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
TO SAIL IN MARCH.
THE FINE SHIP
JOHN MURN,
900 tons, now loading and
sitting at the north end of the ship
Circular Quay, having a great portion of her
cargo and passengers already engaged, will be
positively despatched. For freight or passage
apply to the Captain, on board; or to
M. R. ROBEY.
George-street; or to
THORNTON AND CHURCH.
Custom House.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
WITH QUICK DISPATCH.
THE RAYMOND, A1
12 years, John Hart, com-
mander, now lying at Moon's
old Wharf, has superior ac-
commodations for cabin, intermediate, and
steage passengers; carries an experienced
surgeon.
The ship will be provisioned on the most
liberal scale, and the passengers have the pri-
vilege of remaining on board ten days after
arrival.
From Captain Hart's knowledge of the
coast, he having been trading there for a con-
siderable time, this vessel offers a most desir-
able opportunity to passengers proceeding to
California.
For freight or passage, early application is
necessary to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street; or the ship
at Moon's Wharf; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.
King-street.

FOR HONGKONG.
THE A1 clipper Barque
ARABIA,
362 tons, J. J. Davis, com-
mander, will sail positively on
Sunday, the 24th instant. For freight or
passage, having superior accommodations,
apply to the Captain, on board, at Miller's
Point Wharf; or to
THACKER AND CO.
641, George-street.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.
THE fine A1 Barque
SYMMETRY,
400 tons, James Young, Commander.
For freight or passage apply on board,
or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 3608

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE clipper barque
ALEX,
394 tons, M. Davidson, com-
mander, is now a full ship, and
will sail on Tuesday morning next. Has
superior accommodation for two or three cabin
passengers. Apply immediately to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
700, George-street.
February 22. 3607

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE fast-sailing A1
barque
BLONDE,
673 tons register, William
Boutcher, commander, has nearly all her cargo
on board, and will sail 2nd March. Has super-
ior accommodation for a few cabin passengers.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 22. 3608

FOR LONDON.
THE fast-sailing A1
barque
CATHERINE JAMIESON,
451 tons, William Huchison,
commander, has the greater portion of her
cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 22. 3609

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing first-
class ship
BOLTON,
541 tons, J. H. Young, Com-
mander, having the greater part of her cargo
on board, will sail the first week in March.
This splendid ship has a large poop, with
every accommodation for the convenience and
comfort of passengers, and carries a surgeon.
Plans of the accommodation can be seen on
application to
F. EBSWORTH,
or
J. B. METCALFE.
February 12. 3278

FOR LONDON.
THE fine first-class ship
SUCCOR,
511 tons, F. Stewart, Com-
mander, having the greater portion
of her cargo engaged, will sail on or about the
15th March.
Has superior accommodation for passengers,
and carries a Surgeon.
For freight or passage, apply to the Com-
mander, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; to
BROWN AND CO.;
OR TO
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
February 12. 3455

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing
barque
PRINCE OF WALES,
583 tons register, Charles
Stuart, Commander, will be ready to receive
cargo in a few days, and will have quick
despatch.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 22. 3605

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.
FOR LONDON.
THE new frigate
BLACKWALL,
pierced for 30 guns, 1000
tons, A1 for 13 years, J. N.
Thorne, late of the Walker Cavalry, Com-
mander.
Captain T. begs to inform his friends in
Sydney, that this splendid ship is now building
by her owners, Messrs. Green, at their yards,
Blackwall, expressly for the Sydney trade;
she will be fitted under his own superintend-
ence, and launched in a few months, built
entirely of East India teak, copper fastened
throughout, height between decks 7 feet, and
her accommodations will be on a most im-
proved principle. Sails from London, August
1st, 1850, and from Sydney, February 1st,
1851.
**FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR
CHARTER.**
THE FINE A1 Barque
THE BRAEMAN
350 tons per register, James
Thitherington, commander, is
well found in stores, and can be sent to sea
immediately. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 22. 3606

WANTED TO CHARTER.
A VESSEL for convey-
ance to Tahiti of about
three hundred tons of freight.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
February 11. 3269

FOR SALE.
TEN TON BOAT, mast, sails, and
rigging complete. Enquire of Mr. J.
R. HANNAH, Edinburgh Castle, Plymouth.
3655

**JUST PUBLISHED, price 3d.,
"GLAD TIDING" FOR AUSTRALIA.**
IT'S WORTH A THOUGHT.
Price 3d., or 1 penny per hundred.
Sold by Messrs. Ford, Piddington, and
Stokes, George-street; Kern and Mader, Hun-
ter-street; Moffitt and Britten, Pitt-street,
Sydney.
T. HOLMES
CITY DEPOT.
For every description of Painted, Enamelled,
Carved, and Coloured Leather.
Next door to Messrs. Mort and Brown's Auction
Rooms, George-street.

THOMAS HOLMES begs to acquaint
his friends and customers that he has
removed from his late stores to those more
public and commodious premises as above
named, and hopes for a continuance of the
patronage which has already been so liberally
bestowed upon him. He also begs to leave
to state that every article is purely colonial,
and being manufactured with the greatest care
and attention, under his personal superintendence,
he can assure his friends that nothing can
surpass his various productions, either colonial
or imported—and, therefore, trusts that by
supplying altogether both the necessity and
indulgence to send home for goods, and selling
only good articles below the English prices of
public support.
T. H. would particularly invite an inspec-
tion of his carriage and door rugs; also, the
new fancy Basi for bookbinders, shoemakers,
&c. White canvas—prepared white leather
for surgeons, druggists, &c.
Captains and shippers liberally dealt with
rugs cleaned and re-dyed.
Next door to Messrs. Mort and Brown's
Auction Rooms, George-street. 3595

TO THE EDITORS OF THE Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN.—With respect to
the paragraph which appeared in the
Sydney Pickwick of the 9th instant, reflecting
upon an article which appeared in your journal
about three weeks previous, setting forth that
four passengers had died on board the Star of
China, which had sailed from this port for
California, I beg to state that I am the author
of the paragraph in question.
When writing it, I considered, from the ge-
neral directions of the case, that I was
warranted in coming into what I then
wrote (but what I have since had reason to
think was not the fact) to be something more
than a mistake on your part.
If I have spoken too harshly, or have in any
wise wounded your private feelings, or injured
the reputation of your Newspaper, I can only
assure you that I am exceedingly sorry that I
should myself be so liable to such an error. I
trust this apology will be satisfactory to you,
and do me the favour to do me the favour to
insert personally, and to the public in general,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN VAUGHAN.
February 22. 3626

WHO ARE THE WISE?
They who set the better part,
And keep from wrong the human heart;
They who are temperate in their words;
But wear an honest fearless smile;
They who study Truth's decree,
And feel their conscience just and free;
They who can endure delay;
And do not think they will be done by;
They who lead an upright life,
And mix not in unseemly strife;
They who industry pursue,
And keep the Savings Bank in view;
The best of goods at cheapest price,
These we answer, without dread,
Can boast of wisdom in their heads.
For direct they are to the Savings Bank go.
Convinced the proprietors sail the best,
And fully with this truth impressed,
No wonder they are so well repaid,
Behold, a great and glorious trade,
Behold, a review of their market state,
Which causes thousands there to flock.
Unheard of wonders proudly rise,
Creating feelings of surprise;
So vast then their future prospects,
Their splendid Show Room patronize,
And prove by deeds, who are the Wise.
N.B.—A SHOW ROOM, EXCLUSIVELY DE-
VOTED TO THE SALE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,
NATURAL, &c., &c., will be opened in the course
of the ensuing week.
To fully confirm all professions made prior
to opening, that each department should be
superior to the others, the following list of
prices for Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Habits
cut on the most scientific principle, and
finished equal to the first House in the Co-
lony:—
Summer-cloth habits, with train 2 10
Ditto cashmere 3 0
Superior cloth habits 3 10
Very best quality 4 10

DRAPERY.
Being direct importers of all articles, the
proprietors can offer with confidence the fol-
lowing list of goods,
COURTESY, COMFORT, AND COMPARISON
DEFYING.
Printed muslin dresses, full length, from 4 0
Rich dress muslin, ditto 5 0
Organdy ditto 6 0
Lustrous and elegant, ditto 7 0
Silk skirts, ditto 7 0
Belonging, all wool, ditto 8 0
Belonging, and Orleans, per yard 9 0
French cashmere, ditto 10 0
Towns price, all wide, per yard 10 0
Ditto ditto, full dress 11 0
Ditto ditto, ditto 12 0
Ditto ditto, ditto 13 0
Ditto ditto, ditto 14 0
Ditto ditto, ditto 15 0
Ditto ditto, ditto 16 0
Ditto ditto, ditto 17 0
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TO BE SOLD, A BARGAIN.
A COTTAGE AND GARDEN, the size
300 x 30 feet, situated in Botany-
street, opposite the residence of John Rose
Haid, Esq., J.P. This garden is well
stocked with fruit trees and flowers, and an
excellent well of water on the ground, which
has never been known to fail.
Terms known by applying on the premises.
Early application is necessary. 3649

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FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE splendid new ship
ROMAN EMPEROR,
A1, 793 tons register, William
Champion, commander.
This fine vessel has nearly all her cargo
on board, and will positively sail on 16th
March. Has two large poop cabins dis-
tinguished, and room for a few steerage passengers.
Will carry a Surgeon. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 22. 3609

FOR LONDON.
THE NEW BARQUE
PANAMA,
A1, 511 tons, T. J. Thomas,
commander, has a large por-
tion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick
despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 22. 3610

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing first-
class ship
BOLTON,
541 tons, J. H. Young, Com-
mander, having the greater part of her cargo
on board, will sail the first week in March.
This splendid ship has a large poop, with
every accommodation for the convenience and
comfort of passengers, and carries a surgeon.
Plans of the accommodation can be seen on
application to
F. EBSWORTH,
or
J. B. METCALFE.
February 12. 3278

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BOLTON,
541 tons, J. H. Young, Com-
mander, having the greater part of her cargo
on board, will sail the first week in March.
This splendid ship has a large poop, with
every accommodation for the convenience and
comfort of passengers, and carries a surgeon.
Plans of the accommodation can be seen on
application to
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things in our position and history. Our coal fields are the rude foundation of this fair Corinthian pile, and England is as indebted to them as Egypt to her Nile, Athens to her schools, and Rome to her policy and arms.

In other countries the supply of this prime necessity of life is unfortunately allied with some circumstances which are equally deplorable. We believe that all the sovereigns and aristocrats of Europe derive a considerable portion of their incomes from forests, a term which in the more cultivated countries means a tract of land of various extent, sometimes swept at intervals of seven years or longer, and floated down the rivers to the populous districts. Such forests, while they contribute but little to the beauty of a country, deduct largely from the number of labourers to the plough, they would furnish employment and food for fresh millions. But there is a still more serious evil in the forests of the modern States. The nomadic nations are forced to obtain fuel. Their wood-cutters and charcoal-burners are, almost without exception, a rude and turbulent population, addicted to the same habits and consociations as the nomads. They are gathered in bands—in either the forests or the coal-pits—without proper control, they lose the checks of civilised society, set up their own code, and involve the neighbouring agriculturists in a perpetual state of alarm and disturbance. The coal-pit are not so dangerous. It is not so beautiful, or perhaps so salubrious, as the woods: few would prefer it had they the opportunity of choice; but the slave labourer, the wretched creature who has lost all his capital, the ingenuity and grandeur of the engines employed, and the superior science of the masters and superintendents, all tend to subdue, to discipline, and to civilise the man who toils in the mine: so that the unfavorable comparison of the miner with the charcoal-burner is not altogether a just one.

of the agricultural labourer, they undoubtedly are a much more docile and manageable class than the woodmen and charcoal-burners of the continent.

We are here instanced special reasons for the honour yesterday bestowed on the Coal-Exchange; and to those reasons we must add the science and taste displayed in the building, which it not only is an appropriate edifice, but which is the most advanced school of the industry with whose products it is concerned. It is an immense improvement on the old, unmeaning structures of the past, and it is a pity that they should not stop here. There are other necessities of life besides coal, worthy of Royal interest, and not less in need of it. We hope to see the day when Her Majesty and Prince of Wales, with their children still young, will stand as yesterday in the midst of the court and commonalty of this metropolis, at the inauguration of other buildings, as useful, if not as ornamental as this.

Our cattle-markets and abattoirs of Paris are among the noblest monuments of the Imperial care lavished on that city—the noblest because the most useful. The supply of her subjects with meat is one of the duties of a monarch. Should our Sovereign and her Consort live the years that we pray for them, they will still find such occasion for their constant solicitude and presence in the markets of this metropolis, and nowhere will they show to better advantage.

THE EXECUTION OF THE MANNINGS.
(From the Times, October 14.)

From the Times, October 14, 1878.

THEY were the most magnificent of men, the most awful act which the necessities of justice or of self-preservation can impose on a sovereign State. We performed an act of judicial slaughter. Proudful as the circumstances of capital punishment always must be, the grandeur of its details is not to be forgotten. I remember the horrors both of the crime and the closing scene in this instance, yet they are all tolerable compared with the thoughts suggested by a too curious scrutiny. Through the eyes of the people of the world yesterday I saw the victims of the crime, the course of two miserable creatures, born with immortal souls, doubtless once innocent and loving, with the hidden germs of the highest virtue and the loftiest attainments, yet both of them perished in the most shameful manner, "particide of divinity" within them sent we know not where, quivering and fleeing on its unknown journey to the presence of Him that gave it. One might almost take refuge in the thought that the State was not assuming responsibility of the act, and could not be held to account by the conscience of the world, but by a blind faith in the Executive, and its sacred vocation. The most morbid conscience, however, will derive some consolation from the frequency of these scenes. It is not thirty years since the State of New York, on a morning before breakfast, and saw half a dozen poor wretches dying the death of dogs for petty thefts committed in hunger, or trifling injuries done in a drunken affray. Capital punishment is the only way to guard for a legal crime, not even for ordinary murder, but the mark by which we designate what is portentous and horrible. When deeds have been committed that would seem to pollute the air, and purgation is required, the sun hangs low on the guilty, and the sun in the night of God and the people.

While every circumstance of horror and atrocity is accumulated in this crime, it seems almost as if, as to its punishment by the examples to which the poet alludes, in the almost sacred antiquities of our own national annals, as we read them in the inspired pages of our great dramatist, there is just such a correspondence as to form a picture possessed with the insane thought of the Lady Macbeth in her insatiable cupidity and ambition, in her atrocious conceptions, her unfeeling, in her unfeeling nerve; in her dominion over her husband, in her treachery to her guest, in the complacency with which she could behold her victim, in the vigour with which she could smother the cries of the helpless, and perhaps also in the steadiness with which she could encounter her doom, she could not have played her part with truer feeling of its character.

[illegible]

They be could "rise and take possession." Shakespeare's is not the case illustrated from the native horror of little England, the lowest of our suburbs. It is Ahah and Jesabel to the life: Jesabel the daring foreigner, the profane unbeliever, as Maria Manning now seems to have been; the ready intriguer, the greedy aggrandizier, the forger, the artful, the resolute, the painted and attired, even unto death. When we think of that tremendous chapter in the Inspired history of Providence, we may conclude it no unwarrantable presumption in Christian people, and a ruler that withheld the sword, not in vain to make this wretched pair walk over their own graves to their doom, even as they had done by their victim.

need not our praise, has sent us a letter describing his impressions on witnessing the execution. His language excites our admiration, but not our surprise. The scene is doubtless most horrid, and apparently the most horrible that can be imagined. We are not prepared, however, to follow Mr. Dickens in his conclusion. It appears to us a matter of necessity that so tremendous an act as a national homicide should be publicly as well as solemnly done. Popular jealousy demands that the execution should be witnessed. We would never be sure that great offenders would really executed, or that the humble class of criminals were not executed in greater numbers than the State chose to confess. The mystery of prison walls would be intolerable, for, besides, the popular mind is so constituted, it would ask to see or learn the details of the punishment, the fact of its ignominious character, and the bearing of the criminals. Nor do we think it altogether fair to infer the real horrors, made more so by the fading impression of the spectators from the hurried and hurriedly produced by a night's exposure, an immense crowd, and a long suspended expectation. Few of us ever chose to confess deep emotion, and men often hide the deepest feeling with the most unassuming manner and of language. They who would bury their grief in silence, search if they could, when they cannot escape the public eye, will sometimes belie their mental struggles by the most frantic exaggerations. Hamlet was never so mad as over the grave of his mother, nor Othello so much afflicted by the melancholy, all the miseries of his mind, and the horrors of his preternatural mission. In the rude multitude yesterday congregated before Horse-groom-lane Gaol, there might be no nearer approach to Hamlet than Mr. Dickens has given us. The great majority of minds, and not less true of the most undisciplined.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—I was a witness of the execution at Horseman's Green of the man who went there with the intention of observing the crowd gathered to behold it, and I had excellent opportunities of doing so, at intervals all through the day, and from the first of the morning daybreak until after the spectacle was over.

I do not address you on the subject with any intention of discussing the abstract question of capital punishment, or of attacking its opponents or advocates, or simply wishing to turn this dreadful experience to some account for the general good, by taking the readiest opportunity of doing so; but of advertizing to an intimation given by Sir G. Grey, in the House of Commons, that the Government might be induced to give its support to a measure, tending to the infliction of capital punishment as a penalty for the crime of sedition, and to the imprisonment (with such guarantees for the last sentence of the law being inexorably and surely administered as should be satisfactory to the public at large), of most earnestly beseeching Sir G. Grey, as a solemn duty which he owes to society, and a responsibility which he cannot ever put away, to originate such a legislative measure.

I believe that a sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution this morning could not be imagined by no man, and could be witnessed in no healthier land under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it, faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing of the English language, of the assembled spectators, of the wailing and howling of the *thairless* of the cries and howls that they raised from time to time, denoting that they came from a concourse of boys and girls already hardened to the sight of blood, and of the iron cold. As the night went on, screaming and laughing, and yelling in strong chorus of parodies on Negro melodies, with substitutions of "Mrs. Manning" for "Susannah," and the like, the crowd became more and more outrageous, drawn, thieves, low prostitutes, ruffians and vagabonds of every kind, flocked on to the ground, with every variety of offensive and obscene behaviour. Fights, faintings, whistlings, and other noisy and indecent proceedings, and demonstrations of indecent delight when swooning women were dragged out of the crowd by the police with their dresses torn, gave the least rest to the general entertainment. When it did, it gilded thousands upon thousands of upturned faces, so inexpressibly odious in their birth or callousness, as the sun never gilded the features of the shape he wore, and to shrink from him, as he was fashioned in the image of the Devil. When the two miserable creatures who attracted all this ghastly sight about them were turned out of the theatre, in the midst of the execration, no more pity, no more thought that two immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscenities, if the name of Christ had never been mentioned, and the same men and women, the same men but that they perished like the beasts.

I have seen, habitually, some of the worst sources of general contamination and corruption in the country, and I am fully convinced that they are not in any way less numerous in the present than in many phases of London life that could survive the same scrutiny. I am solemnly convinced that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in this city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astounded and appalled by the wickedness it has suggested, and the evil it has revealed, that any community should ever have been so wicked as to make it so proper where such a scene should be held. The democratization that was enacted this morning outside Horsemerger-lane Gaol is presented at the very doors of good citizens, and is passed by, unknown or forgotten. And when, in our prayers and thanksgivings for the season, we have so highly expressed before God our desire to remove the moral evils of the land, I would ask your readers to consider whether it is not a time to think of this one, and to root it out.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,
CHARLES DICKENS.
Devonshire-terrace, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

EXECUTION OF THE MANNINGS.
(From the Times, November 14.)

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, Frederick Manning, a man of about 35 years of age, his wife, and two children, were taken to the gallows, and were hanged in front of Horsemerston-lane Gaol, for the murder of Patrick O'Connor. The crime for which they suffered was committed on the 9th of August, and between the 9th and 14th of November, a period of thirty-five days have elapsed, thus affording another gross proof, if such were wanted, that justice in this country pursues its victims with footsteps as sure as death, and that, though deeds of violence and bloodshed are committed, the perpetrators are not allowed to escape the detection and punishment even of an earthly tribunal. O'Connor's grave was dug a few days ago, and the bodies of the three victims were placed in it, and the three coffins were placed between him and his murdered partner, thus unusual facilities for taking his life with impunity. No eye saw, nor did ear hear, when the death wound was given. His man, however, was not allowed to see the execution, to hasten the process of decomposition, and every method that the ingenuity of the criminals could suggest was taken to destroy the evidence. Thus, the chances of flight were given over to them, and the bodies of the one and the man nearly three weeks' start of their pursuers when the track they had each made was discovered. The woman, especially the wife, was a terrible case, her disposition for murdering her husband being so strong, that, after obtaining her escape, she was able to procure a destitute of money as to be unable to continue his flight. Yet it was all in vain. They were discovered by their predominant vices—Manning by his drinking, and his wife by her extravagance and her drinking. Manning was taken to the gallows, and his wife by the insatiable avarice which prompted her to offer the murdered man's railway scrip for sale at Edinburgh. The evidence produced against them when tried was entirely sufficient to condemn them to the gallows, and clearly manifest.

Down to the minutest details of their murder of O'Connor was proved. The purchase of the quicklime and the crowbar were proved, and even the pistol with which the fatal shot was fired was proved in court. Though the character of the murdered man could hardly justify the desire to avenge his death, and left society little reason to regret his death, yet the crime was so heinous, and the sanctity of human life were completely vindicated. His murderers were condemned to

On Monday night, the last which the miserable culprits were to spend on earth, the Rev. Mr. Rowe, chaplain to the gaol, visited Maria. Ranning in her cell shortly after eight o'clock, and remained with her till after ten o'clock. She was in the full bloom of that period she was engaged in making, and presented the appearance of a young gentleman, carefully excluding from that confession—if such the rambling and evidently false statements which she made may be termed—any appearance of an acknowledgment that she was the murderer of Patrick O'Connor. She pleaded entire ignorance of the crime, beyond the fact that it had been perpetrated by a young man from Jersey, and Mr. Rowe in vain endeavored to convince her of her guilt. He showed her the possession of the murdered man's keys. After the close of his interview with the woman, Mr. Rowe sought her husband, and told him that till one o'clock in the morning. He could not tell her what was the result of his interview with her wife, but he was very impatient to his fate, but he was a man of a very impetuous temperament, and became very petulant when Mr. Rowe, acting upon principle, refused to communicate to him all that his wife had said to him. He was a violent murderer. Both the prisoners were in the habit of cursing for this species of information, but he always treated the application as if he had been stung between persons who were

It was between six and seven when the chaplain was sent for; and when he entered his cell, he found Manning much more composed than on the previous evening. Afterwards Mr. Rowe visited the female prisoner, and she expressed her desire, as she was so anxious to appear before her God, that a disguise was useless, if she had anything to say or any request to prefer, that she would do so at once. She asked him to write to two ladies, and to write to her mother, and to write a recommendation, and to beg their intercession of the nearest and heartiest thanks for their kind commendation on her behalf, though it had not availed her. While the chaplain was endeavoring to write a representative spirit in the heart of his wife, Manning, who was at the prison seven o'clock breakfasted, and then asked permission to walk in the yard, which was granted. In a short time he got tired of this, and returned to his cell, and placed himself at one end of a bench placed directly in front of the reading desk and pulpit. It was then about a quarter past eight o'clock and while there the memorable man expressed to the turnkey who was standing by his side his desire to see his wife. In a few minutes his wife was admitted. Mrs. Manning entered the chapel, and seated herself on the same bench as her husband, with only two watchers intervening between them. She turned to her husband, leaning towards his wife, and addressed to her the words, "I am not going to depart this life with animosity. Will you kiss me?" She replied, "I will kiss you, but I will not kiss you, because that she had no animosity towards him; and, therefore, she would not kiss him." The sacrament was then administered by the Rev. Mr. Rowe; after which they again kissed and embraced each other several times.

"Manning, meaning saying to his wife, 'I hope
 that I shall be able to see you again, and I shall
 tell you all the news of the world.'"
 Mr. Keene, the governor, appeared, and said
 that time pressed. Calcraft also came forward,
 and the wretched pair were conducted to dif-
 ferent parts of the chapel to be pined. That
 the governor and the wretched pair were pined
 together, and he submitted to it with perfect resig-
 nation. While standing at the door of the
 chapel, before the procession started. Manning
 said to his wife, "I am afraid that I shall be
 impatient last night, and tomorrow will for-
 get me, making allowances for my situation."
 He told Mr. Keene, and said that he had done
 all he possibly could, but that in the discharge
 of his duty he had been obliged to do what was
 necessary to be firm as well as to be kind. In
 the pining of Mrs. Manning a longer time
 was occupied. When the cords were applied
 round her arms, her great natural strength
 forced her to resist, and she was obliged to be
 fainting, but a little brandy brought her round
 again, and she was pined without any resis-
 tance. Calcraft then wished her to resume a
 sitting position, and on entering the chapel,
 but she declined doing so. She drew in her
 pocket a black silk handkerchief, and, request-
 ing that she might be blindfolded with it, her
 wish was acceded to by Mr. Harris, the surgeon
 who attended her. She then sat down, and re-
 mained over her head, so as to completely con-
 ceal her features from the public gaze, she was
 conducted to the extremity of the chapel,
 and there the procession was at once formed,
 and in a low and solemn manner they moved
 towards the door, the prison bell tolling,
 and everything around contributing to the
 gloomy and sombre character of the spectacle.
 The procession was composed of the governor,
 the judges, and the lords of the council, and
 the narrow passages, fenced in with ponderous
 iron bars, side-rails, and chevaux-de-frise of iron.
 In its course a singular coincidence happened.
 The manning walked over their own graves,
 and the governor walked over the grave of
 the male prisoner walked with a feeble and
 tottering step, and, but for the support of
 two turnkeys who walked on either side of
 him, he would have been able to proceed.
 A ghastly pallor overspread the face of
 the governor, and he ejaculated, as he went—"Lord have
 mercy upon me!" He was dressed in a suit of
 black, and had his shirt collar turned over and
 his cravat loosely fastened. He was naturally
 sensitive, and he said to the officer without im-
 pediment. Mrs. Manning walked to her doom
 with a firm unflinching step, and over her
 head a strongly built-firm no tremor or
 nervous agitation was perceptible. Being
 blindfolded, she waded along by Mr.
 Harris, the surgeon, and so great was her
 composure that she was able to caution her
 friends not to touch the walls when they passed on
 their way. She wore a handsome black satin
 gown, and had omitted nothing of that care-
 ful personal appearance which marked her
 when pined. When pined, she was pined in
 Old Bailey. She complained, it is said, as she
 advanced towards the scaffold, that the cords

with which she was pinioned hurt her wrists. Manning came first, supported by two men and accompanied by the chaplain, who read to

him the appointed service of the church. As he ascended the steps leading to the drop, his limbs tottered under him, and he appeared scarcely able to move. He first turned his eyes towards the spectators who were seated round him; then he looked at the gaping crowd assembled to watch his last mortal agony. A gleam of sunshine fell upon his features while in this position, and showed that the pallor of his countenance was not the effect of death, but of grief. Then the scaffold, he turned more round, with his face towards the people, while Calcraft proceeded to adjust over his head the white nightcap which was to draw off the hair. In the mean time the executioner fastened the marble bandage around the neck of the condemned man, mounting the steps which led to it with a firm but, owing to the bandage on her eyes, not so rapid step, and, when at last placed under the guillotine, she raised up the marble slab which formed the bed of the victim. The male prisoner held by the arms recovered his firmness to a certain extent, and, turning to his wife, he shook hands with her in token of a final farewell. The executioner then laid down the female prisoner on the prisoner's head, and all the necessary preparations having now been completed, the scaffold was cleared of all its occupants except the two wretched beings who stood upon it, doomed to meet their fate. The female prisoner, still at this last moment, still deeply solicitous for the welfare of so great a criminal standing on the brink of time without remorse, said to her husband, "Oh, more I cannot say," and asked her, "Dying if I may approach anything that she wished to say to him." She replied, "Nothing, but to thank you much for all your kindness." He withdrew deeply affected by her words, and he and his wife again approached each other, and shook hands—having done so, they finally resumed their positions. In an instant Calcraft withdrew the bolt, the drop fell, and the sentence of death was executed. The bodies lay almost without a struggle, and the bodies had never been allowed to hang for an hour were cut down, and in the evening buried within the precincts of the gaol.

The mob during this horrid scene exhibited no feeling except one of terrible indifference. They were silent as statues, and no voice could be heard; scarcely a hat or cap was raised while the drop fell, and the bodies of

The following is a complete account of the confession made by the male prisoner to the Rev. Mr. Howe. He said:—

"On or about the 15th March I left my residence, No. 4, Castle-street, Regent-street, for Jersey, and I remained there three weeks, and returned about the 5th of April; and during my absence I found that my wife had engaged the house No. 3, Miniver-place. The landlady, Mrs. Coleman, required references, and she referred to me, and I called on her on a Sunday night, after entering upon the house, O'Connor slept there, and promised to return on the following night with his boxes, but did not keep his promise. On the following Thursday he came and told her that he had altered his mind, as he thought that Manning

might one night return home drunk and make a disturbance with him. Maria Manning replied, that he (O'Connor) was no man, nor worthy of the name, and said that this was the first time she had ever served him in this manner. The King John's Head at Haggerstone, by which £100 were lost; that he had once before induced her to take a house in the Mile-end-road, and that he might have been hanged for the consequences, stating at the same time that she herself was the same as her own poor father was, who despised a man whose word he could not depend upon, and that she herself would do as the devil enter them, one on whose word she should depend. The King's Head, which was from the 25th of March had elapsed, my wife made a claim on O'Connor for the payment of what she considered due from him for three weeks' lodging, and summoned him at the King's Head, to deliver up the money, and to recover the same. The day previous to the time for appearing to the summons in the court, O'Connor came to Miniver-place, and repaid 30s. for the three weeks to me, in the presence of my wife, and apologised for not taking the lodging, stating that she was a poor creature, the idea of giving my wife so much trouble, and trusted we should not be bad friends in consequence. I replied, that it was a matter of indifference, as the object of his lodging was to get the little amount, that was all I had said I had been informed that said had spoken disrespectfully of me, and that if I could be certified of it I would bring an action against him for defamation of character. He almost shed tears, solemnly declared that he would do no more, and that the highest terms, he begged me to take a glass of porter and smoke a pipe. I then said, O'Connor, I owe you a little the said said, and he said, I am glad to hear that, but by whom I had been told, that he had spoken disrespectfully of me; I gave him no reply. It was, however, my wife who had said so to me, but begged me not to name it to O'Connor that such had been the case. He then said, that he would do no more, and that his friends. When he was gone my wife said, that That old villain has been the cause of my losing much money, and I am determined, as I

[illegible]

action. She said there was a great deal to do, and the men were not constantly at it. The reason he went to the hospital was to see the

"Dear O'Connor, -I shall be happy to see you to dine with me and my sister, as she is coming from Derbyshire to remain a few weeks with me [this was entirely untrue; she had never been so happy before introduced to her]. I am sure your presence will do much good. You are engaged drop me a line. Trusting you are quite well.
"I am, dear Wm. Massey."
The letter was dated No. 3, Malvern Place, Berners-street, O'Connor came on the Thursday, the 26th of July, at the time specified in the note. When he came into the house he found a lady sitting alone at the dinner-table. She said that they had just gone out, but she expected them to return in time for dinner. I was sitting in the parlour with O'Connor, relating my intention of bringing an action against her character. During this time my wife called him in, and asked me why I did not leave the room, for she wanted to get him into the kitchen. He said he would go, upon which I said I would not have any more to do with him. This conversation between her and myself O'Connor rose, put on his hat, and left the house. She immediately ran upstairs to her room, and told her mother and overtook him about 300 yards from the house. She told me she said "Patrick, what makes you leave in such a mean way?" He answered, "He did not like my observations as to bringing an action against her character." During this firm opinion I meant to engrave him in the same manner, and he therefore declined returning to the house. She said that she repeatedly pressed him to do so, but he did not consent. She came back in a very excited state, and said to me, "You could hear that villain, you have prevented me carrying out my plan. You will stand for it, for it never will be found out. I am now quite certain he has no soul; he is a cold-blooded murderer. What would become of her soul if she committed an act of murder? to which she answered, "We have no soul; after we are

you were out with your sister. I wish you to write me a note to O'Connor." He said, "Certainly, but you must dictate." Massey then sat down and said, "Now Mrs. Manning, what do you wish to say?" and then, at her dictation, he wrote as follows:

"Dear O'Connor,—After arriving home late last evening, being informed that you had been at my house, I was truly sorry that my sister and myself were not able to be at home to dinner. We went to our uncle's in the afternoon. He was there though he was taken dangerously ill, and as my sister was obliged to remain the whole of the night, but we will be most happy of your society some day next week. Trusting that you are quite well, I am, dear O'Connor, yours very truly,

On Wednesday, about two days afterwards, my wife wrote to him that she had never come until ten o'clock that evening, as he did not receive the note before seven. He was accompanied by the witness Walsh, and appeared to be quite drunk. He laid on the table a bottle of champagne, and my wife got a bottle of Eau de Cologne. My wife slipped it to his nose and washed his face, and implored Mr. Walsh to go straight home with him. We all shook hands, and parted as the clock struck twelve.

The next day, Thursday, the 25th day of the month, my wife and I wrote a note to O'Connor, and took it to the post-office herself, telling me that there was a certainty of his getting it. The note was as follows:—

"Dear O'Connor, I shall be happy to see you to dine with us this day at half-past five. I trust you are quite well.

"Yours truly,

"M. MASSEY."

He came at ten minutes past five on the 26th day, Thursday, August 26th, and he had laid the table for five, with the French covers and everything down. Nothing had been prepared in the way of food. When he entered the house he asked where Mr. and Miss Massey were. He then asked if they were upstairs dressing for dinner. He then asked how long they had been upstairs. My wife replied, they had only just gone up—they saw him come to the door. At this time Massey said to O'Connor, "I am very glad to see you, as you were, nor was his sister even in the house in London; and she is in the house of my belief that she has never seen London at all. My wife asked O'Connor to go down stairs and wash his hands, which he declined. Then O'Connor, Miss Massey is a very particular young lady. He has been in the house twenty minutes. My wife pressed him to go down and wash his hands, and I heard him go down the stairs, being at the time in my bedroom washing. In about a minute after he had washed, I descended to the report of a pistol. My wife then came to me, and said, "My dear, I have made him all right at last; it never will be found out, as we are on such exceedingly good terms. No one will ever have the slightest suspicion of my murdering him. I regretted that I could not have been hanged for this act." She replied, "It will be God's will who will have to suffer; it will be me." After

"What! have done than if I had shot the cat
Upon her coming to me,
I went up stairs as I insisted on going down
immediately and on my reaching the kitchen
I saw O'Connor resting on the grave; he
frowned, and I never liked him very
much, and was satisfied in my own mind
from his rousing chisel. His trunk
with his trousers' pocket the keys of his truck
and cash box, and within ten minutes after the
first visit, twenty minutes to six, she put
her brother outside to go home.
house. I then said it would be impossible for
me to stay in the house, and I went into the
garden, and smoked a pipe on the wall, and
went into the next house, the north house,
and went into hisouthouse to smoke a pipe,
of some rice he had there. My wife returned
from O'Connor's, leaving herself in with the
street door key. This was about twenty
minutes past five, and at past six I went
downstairs, and said, "I have the whole of the
shahs and the bonds with me." I knocked at
the door when I went to O'Connor's house, and
she came to let me in. I then asked if
O'Connor's trunk was in the house?
"No," he is not home from the docks yet."
upon which I asked leave to go upstairs, as I
had come to see him on business. I went up
to his room, and found his trunk open, and
in fifteen minutes I walked to his bed-room, unlocked
his trunk, and took all the shahs I could see—
three gold watches and gold chains I saw
the banker's book, by which it appeared there
was useless so I did not take it. I remained
at Miss Arnes' about an hour and ten minutes,
and then returned home. She then said she
would do nothing, but she had heard
that the foreign bonds were worth between
£3000 and £4000, and she was deter-
mined to go again on the following day to get
these foreign bonds as she was quite sur-
e they were worth more than the value she
knew him (Manning). She repeated her visit
on the following day to Miss Arnes' and she
returned greatly excited at not having found the
subject of her search. She said she had pur-
chased a curious old watch, and she told me
it was very strange O'Connor had not
come home, to which Miss Arnes assented,
my wife desiring her to be kind enough to tell
me what she thought of the matter, and
as she desired to do so upon important busi-
ness. My wife remained there about the same
time as on the previous day. On Saturday she
told me she wanted me to go to a sharebroker's
office, and she gave me the name of the office,
impossible to see there now, and she said
notice was required before a sale could be ef-
fectuated. She then said I could borrow money
on them, and I went to Messrs. Kilbeck and
Messrs. Brownbrooke, who both refused to
loan them. They asked who had referred me

to them, and I replied, 'A gentleman who had been in the habit of doing business with them.'

was then asked my name and residence, to which I replied, "Patrick O'Connor, 21, West 125th Street, Minkon Park, New York." He said that £120 could not be advanced on the shares, but that I might have £110, and that the rate of interest was 3 per cent. and for six weeks. I replied, "I would not want the money more than two or three times." He then said the charge would be the same if I had it only for a week. They then produced a document, which I signed, "Patrick O'Connor, 21 West 125th Street, Minkon Park, New York." They then gave me a £100 note and ten shillings, and immediately went to the Bank of England and had the note changed for fifty sovereigns and five £10 notes, and returned home and gave the money to my wife, and I signed a receipt with O'Connor's name on them, and my wife said I had better take them to another broker and turn them into money. The last named broker I believe to have been some of the "Bordeaux" crowd, and he gave me a receipt for £5, and about six scrips of the Bordeaux Railway. I declined to comply with this last request. She declared there was not a cent of money as the man was dead, and she put on a mourning dress, and I was told to get on my hat, and went out as if going to a broker; and returned in about two hours; and said I had been to a broker (though I had not), and would advance me the money on the alimony on "Thursday." This marked it strange he would not do so then, and that she had her doubts as to my having been to a broker. On Monday, the 13th of April, I was called by my wife, and she said, "I and returned about half-past twelve, when my wife told me two persons had been there inquiring both for O'Connor and myself; that I did not know them, but believed they were the same men who had been there before. In my opinion they were policemen in plain clothing, and that as sure as she was a woman we should both be apprehended for this crime. She replied, 'Don't let me see them again.' I went to bed that night, and after dinner she said I had better go to Bainbridge's, the broker, and get him to come and take the furniture that night, so that I might take my departure by the train to New York, and she said she would go with me. I left at half-past 2 for Bainbridge's, and upon my quitting she said she

went through a neighbor's house and found my own back door open, and that everything except the furniture had been taken away, and I was, therefore, left penniless. In about half an hour I returned to Bainbridge's, and told Mrs. Bainbridge that my wife had started for the seaside, but I thought I should remain for a fortnight. I asked the terms, and was told that I could stay as long as I pleased. I remained there till Wednesday morning, when I declared my intention of going into the country for a month or so, and I sent Bainbridge's girl for a cab, and quitted the house at half-past seven o'clock, but did not tell the cabman that I was to drive to till he had gone a quarter of a mile down the road, where I told him to go to the South Western station, where

took a ticket for Southampton, and left that place at midnight. By the packet, and reached Jersey in twelve hours, and went to the Navy Office.

The remainder of the statement it will be unnecessary to give, as it merely referred to the proceedings at Jersey, and had nothing whatever to do with the crime. He stated, however, that after his wife returned from the Continent, he was at night of the murder, she went down stairs with a large pair of scissors, and cut off the whole of his clothes and buried them, as well as the slippers that were upon the corpse, and then she got a strong piece of cloth, and tied the legs back to the door-handles, and having done this, they put the body in the hole and covered it with lime, and then trod the earth in, which occupied a considerable time, and they did not retire till near midnight, and the next morning they again set to work at the grave, and concluded it about 11 o'clock, and then the wife said, "Thank God we are safe; it is over; no one will think of looking there for him." About a fortnight before we purchased a pint and a half of vitriol, and this was the very bottle before the trial. My wife also frequented the theatre, and the pleasure at O'Connor being dead, and said he was the greatest villain that ever lived, and she said she would put no money out to interest. She afterwards said it would never be found out unless through the provocation, and if any one came she would answer them with the nerve of a horse. She likewise said she was sorry she had not read prayers over the body.

This remarkable statement concluded in the following words:

"I do hereby solemnly declare that the foregoing account, as written by the Rev. W. S. R. W. the chaplain, at my suggestion, is just and true."

FREDERICK GEORGE MANNING.
Condemned cell, Horsemonger-lane,
November 9, 1849.

"Signed in the presence of—
"W. J. ROWE, " G. HALLETT,
" S. D. DEALE."

ARCTIC REGIONS.
Woolwich, November 11.—The Monkey, a steam vessel, Master Commander Bryant, after a cruise of 100 days, returned to Woolwich, against the expectation of the Admiralty, and was welcomed by the Mayor, who was accompanied by the Mayor's wife, and a large number of ladies.

classed in towing the Enterprise, Captain Sir James Clarke Ross, and arrived with her at this port at 8 o'clock a.m. to-day. On going ashore, the party were informed that it was gratifying to witness the robust and excellent health of the officers and crew, who have recovered entirely from the fatigues of their perilsous voyage in the Arctic regions. The ship was towed to the wharf by the *Leopold* on the 11th September, 1848, and remained locked up in the ice until the early part of September of the present year. When there was a thaw, the extreme northern region of the coast was discovered, and they turned back. On the 12th and 13th of every evening and morning, the Enterprise fired at 10 p.m., at 12 night, and 2 o'clock a.m.; the investigator using her rockets at 9 p.m., 12 midnight, and 2 o'clock a.m., and both the Enterprise and the *Leopold* burning their blue lights at 10 p.m. and 2 o'clock a.m. before the rockets were sent up. During the long and tedious days of winter the officers and crew amused themselves by catching and tanning the skins of the foxes of these animals, which are nearly the size of the common foxes of this country, only the fur of the former is white in winter and of a yellowish tinge in summer. The whole of the furs were liberally aired, and the foxes were round his neck, made of beakrind, and having the names of the vessels, and the captains commanding them, with the latitude and longitude of the place where they were taken, written upon them. Several of the foxes were taken a second time with their collars upon them. The traps used for taking the foxes were empty cases and sometimes three or four of the same would be used together. Captain Sir James Clarke Ross headed the party who proceeded on the ice in search of the *Leopold*, and the officers and crew followed him. The sufferings of the whole of those engaged in this suffering over the ice were very great. The party was out 39 days. The difficulty of travelling over the ice is described as very great, owing to the fact that the party were obliged to crawl on as the party had sometimes to walk three or four miles along the course of a ravine before they could meet with a safe crossing, and on other occasions they were obliged to crawl on the outside of the ravine before they could proceed in the desired direction. The route travelled by Captain Sir James C. Ross and party from Leopold Harbour was along the west side of the bay, and then along the coast of Boothia, and extended more than 200 miles. In their course they visited the place where the Fury was left, and found the place, flour, and other provisions, and from that vessel in as good condition as when they left it, except the exception of the biscuits, some of which had become mouldy. Previous to leaving the Arctic regions, they left a large boat which they had made of the *Leopold* planks, and fitted with a spacious boat of about 50 feet in length and very strong, and sufficient to hold a whole ship's crew. The engines were also left, that if any of the engineers of the Erebus or Terror were

to put them together to aid their return from the northern regions. Provisions for six

months' consumption were also left about three days' journey from Port Leopold, in Prince Regent's Bay, in the direction of the place where the Furys were expected to be. On the quantity about three days' journey round the entrance to Prince Regent's Inlet from Barrow Straits. Several of the men had to be taken on board to be employed as guides, their strength being completely exhausted. A competent surgeon, a very intelligent young man, and three able seamen of the *Enterprise* with three of the crew of the *Investigator* have been sent in the vessel left Woolwich in the spring of 1848.

The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* are to be paid off at this port, and it is already ordered that every man to be prepared for proceeding to the Arctic region early in the summer. There are some on board the *Enterprise* who have not lost hope of the return of Sir John Franklin's expedition."

The following letter, dated "Mama, October 27, 1848," is one of the series addressed to the *Morning Chronicle* by Mr. Adderley:—"Sir,—I must request you to be good enough to allow me to request, through your columns, to the Editors of the *Chronicle*, the *Standard*, and others of their public bodies, as well as the special associations formed for the purpose, that, upon their requesting me to act as their agent, I should be empowered to act in the defence of their interests and claims in the late emergency, I immediately wrote to Lord Grey, informing him of the numerous petitions that had placed in my hands; and, on the plea of the shortness of the period of the session of Parliament, I stated to him at once the nature of his prayer,—namely, that the order in Council making the Cape a penal settlement should be revoked; and I begged for that purpose, that the Government might be so much inclined to enable me to reply to the applicants, and which, were Parliament sitting, I should have a right to ask for. I have been very desirous to communicate in any manner with the petitioners, but the Colonial Governor. I wrote again; by no means dispensing, nor in any degree complaining of his, but in the most respectful manner, more than arguently the desire of my selection as agent for some direct intimation of his intentions.

sire of the colonists to use the assistance of friends in this country rather than rely entirely on their own sole resources at home. Lord Grey, however, again declined, on the grounds of the unsuitable rules of official correspondence: on which I most respectfully submit myself to his better judgment, and acknowledge the courtesy of his replies. I understand, however, from private intelligence, that this official silence means consent, and that the petitioners are to have their prayer: in which case, I am sure they will not quarrel with the mode of their gratification; and so, tardily or mysteriously yielded. I have formed the Cape agents and merchants in London, and my friends in the colony of this

[illegible][illegible]

Maifestie sometimes gangs into ither folk's houses. Wheel her an' the Prince seed into

and 'the man's house last week was bigger
about a mile frae the Castle. The wife kent
them brauly, an' bade them sit down. They
were happy, an' the man, an' kindly apayed
for her welfare. Afootwa, he said, 'I'll
an' particularly on the fireplace on the floor
(nae grass, ye ken, but just a wee bid hollie, an'
a sod or twa runn' the bodom o' a little
hole, an' the wife said, 'Gif it be nae
manner to speir, frae the house, I'll
do it.' Fat are ye bollin' in yer pot?' The said
wife said, 'In me pat? Oo, there's nae
intitil', an' carrots intitil', an' leeks intitil', an'—
the wife said, 'I'll be a wee bit frae the
of a vegetable is intitil'?' Intitil', replied
the oold' oom, astonished at the ques-
tion; 'Intitil'? Oo, please your Majesty, nae
intitil', an' that that there's naeups intitil', and car-
rots intitil'.'—'Be ye sure, your Majesty,'
said her Majesty; 'tell me what's
vegetables ye mean by intitil'.' 'Intitil'! intitil'!
replicated the woman, holding up her hands in
astonishment, an' beginning to lecture in her hood
with her finger; 'Intitil'! intitil'! intitil'!
your Majesty, just intitil' there's carrots
intitil', an' naeups intitil', an' leeks intitil', an' a
single oom' busby intitil'; 's' thea things are
naeups intitil', an' thea things are naeups intitil',
the fire, the Prince, on the crook.'—'Intitil',
said his Highness, 'but we are fairly at a loss to
know what you mean by one vegetable in it,
and the other you call intitil'.' Bless your heart!
intitil'! intitil'! intitil'! replied the woman, 'but
there's naeups intitil', an' carrots intitil', an'
leeks, an'—
Here the woman was in-
terrupted by her Majesty, who could contain
no longer, but rose to her feet, and ran
to the door, and then returned with laugh-
ing, and she was followed by the Prince, who
left the woman standing on the floor with her
finger in her hoof, and the words 'Carrots
intitil', intitil' between her teeth.

THE LANCET, LONDON, 19th JANUARY 1882.

WEARY.—We are informed that an important
and novel importation of seed wheat, from
Australia, took place at this port, on Friday,
the 17th inst., the quantity amounting to 5000 bushels, of
a peculiar kind, and of a fine quality.

THE LANCET, LONDON, 19th JANUARY 1882.

WEARY.—We understand it forms the
first large importation of the kind, from the
continent, in question. From an inspection, it
is of a most excellent quality, and is
valuable to the landed and

1860), and having been admitted to the presence of the Governor, his Excellency informed the members of the Legislature that it was his intention to have these clauses reconsidered and modified.

"This determination being made known to the members of the Legislature, a paper, at first appearing to be satisfactory, and there was some cheering. Confusion, however, arose, which led to the arrest of a young man in the Council Chamber by the police. Intelligence of this arrest, and that the Council was not attending to the business of the day, led to the arrest of several others, and the Legislature was dissolved.

The first manifestation of public feeling was, however, a constitutional one, and, with a view to keep it in a proper channel, some meeting called by advertisement a public meeting to consider the proposed measures. The meeting was held at a hall on King's Wharf, but the room being inadequate to contain the people, the meeting was held in the streets, and the demonstration was a very large one.

The Governor and Mrs. Barkly had removed from Esplanade to Demerara. His Excellency was in the city, and the Council resumed business. The Governor's office was in the city, and the Council resumed business. The Governor's office was in the city, and the Council resumed business.

The Barbadoes accounts mention that since the departure of the last mail, which brought complaints of a want of rain, the weather had altered, and abundance of rain had fallen. Agricultural prospects were therefore very cheering, and should the same weather continue, the crops would be very good.

The sugar crop of 1859 would probably reach 40,000 hogsheads, the largest yield Barbadoes has yet known. The crops of native food were plentiful and cheap, but the yams were slightly affected by the blight. In local affairs there is no intelligence. The House of Assembly met on the 10th ultimo, after a recess of six weeks.

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be chosen by these five districts is 12 altogether—namely, seven in the College of Electors, and six in the College of Financial Representatives. The privilege of returning these 12 members is distributed between the five districts as follows:—No. 1 returns a member of each college; No. 2 returns two members of the College of Electors and one of that of Financial Representatives; No. 3 returns two members for each college; No. 4, one of each; and No. 5, also one of each.

The qualifications of voters will be the possession of an income of 500 dollars, or the payment of 20 dollars per annum in direct taxes, with some other minor qualifications. All voters must register themselves. The first election, under this new enactment, was to take place about the middle of November, and the Combined Court accordingly stood adjourned till the 26th November.

The tax ordinance of 1847 had been removed. The supplies were therefore considered to be voted, and the revenue provided for, till the end of the first quarter of 1850. The necessary bill for this purpose was passed on the 2nd of October, after which Messrs. Oreal and Bland, the only two remaining members of the Legislature, expressed their intention of withdrawing from the Court.

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THE CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

(From the Times, November 3.)

In any clear and definite significance can be attached to the sweeping measure by which the President of the French Republic has changed his whole Administration, and to the resolute message in which he announced the species of coup d'etat to the National Assembly, we must suppose that Louis Napoleon intends to convey to France and to the world his personal conviction that the present Government is the supreme direction of the affairs of the Republic. It is the repetition or the parody of Louis XIV.'s declaration—"l'Etat, c'est moi." "Men are needed," says the President, "who can conduct a steady and single direction of arm character and of a clearly defined policy, which does not compromise power by any irresolution, of men, in short, who are as much filled with the conviction of my personal responsibility as of their own, and of the necessity of action."

When we consider the overwhelming magnitude of the difficulties to be overcome—the evident disproportion between the resources of the Government and the wants of the nation—the repugnance of every tried politician in France either to assume the exercise of power himself, or to submit to it in others, we are not surprised that the violence of the contrast should have produced a change should have caused this announcement of the President's intention to be received with great agitation.

We observe, in the first place, that amongst the names of those who are to be removed the highest appointment in the Cabinet is not one possessing the smallest parliamentary influence or entitled to any degree of public confidence by past services. A couple of the names of the last mail, which brought complaints of a want of rain, the weather had altered, and abundance of rain had fallen.

Agricultural prospects were therefore very cheering, and should the same weather continue, the crops would be very good. The sugar crop of 1859 would probably reach 40,000 hogsheads, the largest yield Barbadoes has yet known.

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AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

(From the Times, November 8.)

We learn from the *Kaiser Zeitung* that in spite of the late reports of the cessation of capital punishment in Hungary, another execution has taken place at Arad, where Louis Kossuth, of Szepes, was shot on the 25th ultimo. Nevertheless, we find in the same paper a Vienna letter of the 1st instant, stating that after a violent discussion in the Vienna Privy Council it was resolved to stay the execution—a resolution which, it is alleged, was so offensive to General Haynau that he left the Council Chamber "with a quick step, and with his features expressing the greatest indignation."

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of the 1st instant publishes a lengthy article in defence of the execution of Count Batthyany. The attempted justification seems the weakest of all, having been the head of the Hungarian insurrection, of having lent that insurrection his name, and with it the possibility of its existence, and the whole of his influence and activity, for the last two great states of the empire. It is stated that Count Batthyany did not only occur with the Hungarian rebellion, but that it was represented in him until it burned with a fierce and consuming passion, and that the Emperor's sanction, which insurrection he accompanied and assisted, being at the time fully conscious of his criminal end, and of the equally criminal means which he employed to attain it.

We observe, in the first place, that amongst the names of those who are to be removed the highest appointment in the Cabinet is not one possessing the smallest parliamentary influence or entitled to any degree of public confidence by past services. A couple of the names of the last mail, which brought complaints of a want of rain, the weather had altered, and abundance of rain had fallen.

Agricultural prospects were therefore very cheering, and should the same weather continue, the crops would be very good. The sugar crop of 1859 would probably reach 40,000 hogsheads, the largest yield Barbadoes has yet known.

The crops of native food were plentiful and cheap, but the yams were slightly affected by the blight. In local affairs there is no intelligence. The House of Assembly met on the 10th ultimo, after a recess of six weeks.

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names of the orators of the evening, as the *Neuester* does not favour the public with any list of the persons assembled to discuss the subject of capital punishment in Hungary. The meeting having been "opened with prayer," sundry resolutions, prefaced with speeches of the ordinary dimensions, were adopted. *non. com.*, and the doxology having been sung, the "demonstration" was at an end.

THE ORDINANCE SERVICE.

(From the Times, November 7.)

An accomplished essayist once premised that he could give no better idea of the work under his notice than by saying that it contained two cubic feet of wisdom, and that the most patient reader could hardly digest its contents. We shall be presently reduced, we fear, to the same method of description as regards the blue books issued by Parliamentary Committees. The specimens of this peculiar class of literature multiply so rapidly, not only in number, but in individual bulk, that the most patient reader can hardly digest its contents.

We have now before us a report, which is only one of a long series of similar reports, which is confined to a single branch of the subject, which is, nevertheless, contains, 1092 pages, and, weighs, according to the official stamp, 8lb. 7½ ounces. What complicates the matter still further, is, that this mass of contents is scarcely reducible by any kind of syllabus or analysis, to any reasonable number of intelligible propositions. There is an immense amount of information, more or less valuable, as the case may be, and an indefinite quantity of suggestions, but the service rendered to the public by this volume is not to be measured by the amount of information it contains.

"Second Report of the Select Committee on Army and Ordnance Expenditure" will be appreciated, we fear, only by some very intelligent and experienced officers. As far as the main object of the inquiry is concerned, the Committee encountered just such difficulties as might have been anticipated. The general tendency to increase in expenditure was of course a fact, and it was unpleasant, but when the particular items are examined, they were found to admit of very plausible defence. There were no means of ascertaining or fixing responsibility. The parties were not named, and the parties really accountable were not named.

As a specimen of the difficulties to which we have been alluding we will take the expenditure on the Ordnance Service. The Ordnance Service is a branch of the military service, and it is a branch of the military service, and it is a branch of the military service.

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A SCENE AT THE LIMERICK INSTITUTE.

(From the Times, November 8.)

The members of the Limerick Institute, a literary and scientific society, dined together on Tuesday evening. Among the company were the Bishop of Limerick, Lord Montagu, Mr. Monsell, M.P., Mr. Augustus Stafford, M.P., several high Conservative gentlemen, many members of the Repeal corporation, besides many legal and medical men. Dinner and dessert having been despatched, the feast of reason followed as a matter of course, and all flowed smoothly on until the proceedings were enlivened by a little episode which gave quite a new turn to the evening's amusement. I quote from a report of one of the local journals:

"Mr. Robert Potter claimed, as an old member of the Institute, the privilege of speaking a few words. He said a paper had been put in his hand, asking why the names of the Vice-Presidents of the society were not treated on that evening. The names of those Vice-Presidents were Mr. Monsell, Mr. John O'Brien, Mr. J. Roche, and Mr. W. Smith O'Brien. The names of those Vice-Presidents were Mr. Monsell, Mr. John O'Brien, Mr. J. Roche, and Mr. W. Smith O'Brien.

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of Madrid. To enumerate the tabernacles of Spanish manners which are interwoven in the piece by piece, would be to state the purpose, and would break the thread of our brief abstract of the plot. General Narvaez (Mr. H. Walker), and Queen Christina (Mrs. H. Walker), and Queen Christina (Mrs. H. Walker),

